FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR MINISTER COMMENTS ON CEMA 1982 TRADE

LD131719 Prague CTK in English 1324 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow (CETEKA correspondent) -- The 65th session of the permanent CMEA Commission for Foreign Trade continues here today.

CMEA foreign trade ministers review the results of the work of the commission in 1982 and discuss key questions of further development of the exchange of goods.

The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated last year's 11.5 per cent growth of mutual trade among the CMEA states in comparison with 1981, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban stressed at the session, and added that Czechoslovakia's trade with the capitalist states has dropped due to the crisis on the world capitalist markets and the discrimination of socialist countries in the trade, political and the credit spheres. The entire foreign trade of CMEA member states grew by 6.6 per cent in 1982 in comparison with 1981 only due to the increase of mutual trade of the CMEA states, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister stressed.

The overall volume of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade increased last year by 6.8 per cent in comparison with 1981, and the volume of its foreign trade with the CMEA member states by 15.5 per cent in the same period. The experience from the relations with the capitalist world of the past few years demonstrated the correctness of the aims set by the CMEA states in the comprehensive program.

The system of planned management of the international market of the CMEA member states plays an invaluable role in the development of mutual trade. This system, conditions and rules will naturally change in harmony with the changed conditions in the world, Bohumil Urban said.

BRIEFS

CEMA FOOD ENGINEERING SESSION -- Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- The 25th session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Food Industrial Engineering concluded in Kecskemet, eastern Hungary, Friday. Representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia discussed the current stage of technical development and possibilities for improvement. They assessed the implementation of the agreement on specialization and the replacement of imported spare parts by domestic production. A protocol was signed on the specialization of food industrial machinery, spare parts, and units. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 15 Apr 83 LD]

TALKS, DINNER MARK VISIT OF 'ARAFAT, PLO GROUP

Talks With Husak, Others

LD181523 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Talks have begun at Prague Castle between a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of its Executive Committee.

On the Czechoslovak side, the talks are also being attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; Vratislav Vajnar, director of the office of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other officials.

On the Palestinian side, the talks are being attended by Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani and Hani al-Hasan, members of the PLO Executive Committee [Al-Hasan title as received]; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, PLO spokesman; and Atif Salim Abu Bakr; head of the PLO mission in Prague.

The representatives of both sides exchanged views on topical problems of the current international situation connected particularly with the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, and with ensuring peace in the world. They devoted great attention to the evolution of the situation in the Middle East and to Palestinian issues.

Comrade Bustav Husak stressed that Czechoslovakia considers as a fundamental prerequisite for a comprehensive settlement to the conflict in the Middle East the consistent implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestin , including the right to their own independent state. He paid tribute to the activity of the PLO, which, through its realistic approach to the complex regional and international issues, is creating conditions for a just settlement of relations in the Middle East.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out the significance of stepping up the unity of action of the Arab world in its fight against Israeli aggression. He expressed complete support for this fight, which is an inherent part of the struggle for world peace and social progress.

Yasir 'Arafat explained the position of the PLO on the Middle East crisis and on ways for settling it justly. He pointed out the increasingly extensive and unscrupulous methods which the ruling circles of Israel are using to try to achieve their racist and expansionist aims.

In the name of the Palestinian people and of the leadership of the organization, Yasir 'Arafat gave thanks for the support and solidarity which Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries provide in the fight by the Palestinian patriots against the Israeli aggressors.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and of the PLO condemned in this connection the policy of the United States, which enables Israel to ignore the fundamental principles of international law, democracy and humanism, and to flout the decisions which the UN and other international organizations have taken in the interests of settling the situation in the Middle East.

In this connection they gave a positive assessment of the results of the pan-Arab conference in Fes, and of the proposals for a settlement of the Palestinian problem which have been put forward by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states at their Political-Consultative Committee session in Prague.

Festive Dinner

LD181758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a festive dinner at Prague Castle today in honor of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The dinner was attended by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other personalities. Also present were members of the PLO Executive Committee chairman's entourage.

Comrade Gustav Husak welcomed Yasir 'Arafat and members of his entourage and pointed out that the visit represents for us an opportunity to again express our unshakeable solidarity, esteem and friendship toward the courageous Palestinian people who, through determined struggle for their inalienable rights against Zionist and imperialist aggression, have won the warm sympathy of the Czechoslovak people.

Comrade Gustav Husak further said that this visit and the talks are taking place in conditions of increased international tension, which is further increasing due to the aggressive imperialist forces. To prevent further worsening of the international climate, and to avert the threat of nuclear war are the foremost tasks of all progressive and peace-loving forces today. The socialist community of states is striving for this; this is what their proposals are aimed at, whether those contained in the Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states or those in the communique of the Prague session of the foreign ministers of this defense organization of the socialist states.

Halting the arms race and improving the situation in the world, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, are closely connected with the liquidation of existing hotbeds of international tension and averting the creation of new ones, including the conflict in the Near East. The serious nature of the situation in this region urgently demands its just peaceful settlement. The people of the Arab countries have sufficiently learned that this settlement cannot be achieved by separate agreements which oppose their basic interests, but that it consists in unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, securing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The path toward such a solution may be opened by peace talks at an international conference, attended by all the interested sides including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as proposed by the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his address that Czechoslovakia and our people have always stood firmly on the side of the Arab people and have always supported them in their struggle. Today, too, we resolutely condemn Israel's expansionist policy and the gross interference by imperialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab states.

We will consistently continue our efforts for a lasting and just peace in the Near East, in firm alliance with the other states of the socialist community. It is with satisfaction that we accepted the conclusions of the recent session of the Palestine National Council which confirmed that the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, are determined to continue the just struggle to achieve their national aims and inalienable rights. We are resolutely in favor, Comrade Gustav Husak said further, of securing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon against pressure and blackmail by Israel and the United States. We support settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict by peaceful means, by means of negotiations.

Comrade Gustav Husak said further that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the anti-imperialist and national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as their struggle for peace, independence and progress.

In conclusion, he stressed that the Czechoslovak people fully support the Arab people of Palestine in their great and just struggle. He expressed the conviction that the visit, meetings, and talks of the Palestinian guests in Czechoslovakia will represent a new impulse toward strengthening and developing relations of friendship and solidarity between the Czechoslovak and the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat, in his address at the festive dinner, highly praised the firm internationalist stand of Czechoslovakia and our people on the situation in the Near East, in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people against imperialism, Zionism, and colonialism. He said the Palestinian people are aware of this friendship, particularly during recent events in Lebanon when they were fighting for Beirut.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee pointed out that, after defeating the military aggression, the imperialist-Zionist offensive is continuing in other forms: in the political, diplomatic, and economic spheres. The aim of imperialism is to change the balance of forces in the Near East.

Yasir 'Arafat praised the standpoint of the Warsaw Pact member-states on solving the problems of the Arab people of Palestine, expressed in the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee in January. He stressed that the declaration of the socialist community unequivocally called yet again for achieving a lasting and just peace in the Near East. Such a peace must consider, first and foremost, the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, above all the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state on their national territory. The path toward such a just peace is through an international conference, attended by all the interested sides. That is why the Palestine National Council supports the peace initiative of the USSR aimed at comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Near East.

Concluding his address at the festive dinner at Prague Castle, Yasir 'Arafat expressed the conviction that the heroic struggle of the Palestinian patriots, together with the efforts of the progressive forces in the world, will lead to a political solution of the current complex situation and to a lasting peace in this very sensitive region.

SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA WELCOMED TO PRAGUE

LD181058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] A Yugoslav People's Army delegation led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit. He was welcomed with military honors at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, commanders of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other officials.

Talks With Dzur

LD181548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, held talks in Prague today with Admiral Branko Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Representatives of the two armies exchanged experiences in the building of armed forces and briefed each other on the development of socialism in their countries and on further questions of common interest.

The Yugoslav People's Army delegation also paid homage today to the memory of the unknown warrior by laying a wreath on his tomb in the national monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The delegation also laid a bouquet on the grave of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, and paid homage in the Hall of Soviet Heroes to the memory of the Red Army soldiers who gave their lives in liberating Czechoslovakia.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS MALAYSIA, JAPAN

Activities in Kuala Lumpur

AU181320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 83 p 7

[CTK dispatch: "For Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Apr (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in Malaysia on an official friendly visit at the Malaysian Government's invitation, was received on Friday in Kuala Lumpur by Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohammad, Malaysian prime minister. The Malaysian prime minister called B. Chnoupek's visit an expression of the further deepening of Czechoslovak-Malaysian contacts and spoke in favor of their intensification, particularly in the economic sphere. B. Chnoupek briefed the Malaysian prime minister about the Czechoslovak side's ideas about the possibilities for deepening mutual relations in all spheres of common interest. B. Chnoupek also met Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, Malaysian minister of trade and industry.

Arrival in Tokyo

LD181552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Tokyo by air for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. He was welcomed at Tokyo airport by representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Official talks with Japanese representatives will start tomorrow.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU181326 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 83 p 4

[V. Vesely Budapest dispatch: "The Hand Offered; Benefits of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Treaty of April 1949"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted reviewing cooperation between two plants in egg production] What last September's communique on the working meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar stated is true: "The joint efforts and common goals of the CPCZ and MSZMP in building socialism, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are of decisive significance for developing mutual Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and for consolidating the friendship and good-neighborly relations between the nations of the two countries."

This is emphasized in the political sphere by the concurrence of the two countries' and parties' standpoints on the wide range of international issues, from the current struggle for preserving peace to the solution of topical problems of the international communist movement, but particularly in their approach to developing friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

In the economic sphere, Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations have acquired an unprecedented level of intensity. Let us compare: In 1983 goods exchange between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will amount to R1,382 million, exactly four times the value in 1970.

A few illustrations from the long list of Czechoslovak deliveries to Hungary: This year they will include about 1,000 heavy and 4,000 small tractors; 740 Tatra trucks; 13,000 Skoda passenger cars, which are very much in demand in Hungary; 5,000 motorcycles and 20,000 mopeds; 0.5 million tons of coking coal; and 1 million hectoliters of beer. On the other hand Hungary will supply to us, among other things, for instance 250 Ikarus articulated city buses; 270,000 tons of bauxite; 234,000 tons of wheat and corn; 8,000 tons of meat; 10,000 tons of edible oil; R15 million worth of medical drugs; and R30 million worth of fresh and canned vegetables and fruit. The exchange of spiritual values cannot be expressed in figures.

For a long time we have ceased to approach economic relations from the viewpoint of a shopkeeper's calculations -- what we gave and what we will receive; we approach them in Marx's spirit, as an expansion and intensification of partners' dependance. And this places an enormous emphasis on their responsibility for the fulfillment of adopted commitments; particularly so, since a gradual transition to higher levels of integration will take place in our relations, such as establishment of joint enterprises, a co-operational production of clusters of components and of components and parts, or cooperation on third markets. We have already set out on this path....

DROP IN TOURISM CITED, COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

AU131318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Iveta Fryvaldska: "Interest in Longer Tourist Stays; Tourism, Bridge of Understanding Between Nations; What Caused the Drop in Visits to the CSSR; Higher Effectiveness of Organized Tourism; All Applications for Foreign Currency Allocations to Yugoslavia Satisfied"]

[Summary] "Integration and the international division of labor under qualitatively new conditions of the transition from extensive to intensive national economies considerably influence tourism, which thus acquires significant political, social and national economic aspects."

"After the recent dissolution of the Government Committee of Tourism, this entire sphere has come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade. The ministry's representatives and the representatives of the Czechoslovak State Bank, of tourist agencies, customs administration and other organizations, yesterday informed the journalists, on the Federal Government premises, about certain basic issues of tourism.

"Last year our fatherland was visited by about 5 million fewer foreign tourists than in 1981. This was caused by a certain drop in tourism" from Poland and Hungary. However, this trend is rather welcome, since "we are primarily interested in developing tourist relations with lengthy average stays, and not in brief 'shopping trips' which considerably disrupt the supply situation in both involved countries." Last year visitors from the socialist states stayed here for an average of 8.2 days, those from nonsocialist states 6 days. Our tourists stayed in the socialist states for an average of 7 days, and every fifth traveller used the services of a tourist agency. Likewise, every fourth visitor from the socialist states, and every third from the nonsocialist states, travelled with an agency. This "trend will be encouraged."

"The smaller number of visitors to the CSSR is to be blamed on hostile and untruthful propaganda and on the discriminatory measures against us." Since, however, certain tourist services -- like congress facilities, stays at health resorts, and hunting facilities -- are "being offered only inflexibly and only passively," this must be remedied, also in "bilateral negotiations that are being prepared with the socialist partner states."

Currently the sales of agency-organized tourist trips show better results than those of last year in the same period. "The interest in Romania has partly decreased. The situation in tourism to Hungary is proving better than last year. The number of applications for a foreign currency allocation for trips to Yugoslavia has increased, but nevertheless all applications will be granted. The dinar rate of the exchange will be Kcs0.30 per dinar (calculated according to the rate in April 1983)."

Starting with the date determined by the CSSR's State Bank, in the high holiday season a CSSR traveler to Hungary will be permitted to exchange 250 forints for the first day of his stay there, and 150-250 forints for every further day, according to his requirements, but not exceeding the sum of 2,500 forints for the entire stay. Of this, 150 forints will be cash, the rest in travelers checks. Regardless of the number of passengers in a car, 300 forints will be permitted per car in addition to the other currency permitted for the trip.

[Prague PRACE in Czech on 12 April carries on page 4 a 350-word report on the same topic by Jitka Skaloudova, entitled "How We Travel." In addition to the details noted in the PRAVDA article, Skaloudova says: In 1982, 5.5 million Czechoslovaks traveled abroad, and 11.5 million visitors came to the CSSR; the number of visitors from nonsocialist countries to the CSSR was 83,000 less than the year before; this year the interest in trips abroad among the CSSR citizens has increased; the "prerequisites for private individual tourism are favorable;" and the State Bank has already granted allotments of foreign currency for Yugoslavia to 125,000 applicants -- which is 10 percent more than last year.

[According to Skaloudova, the daily dinar allotment this year is 550-600 per traveller, the maximum being 13,000 dinars for the entire stay. "The bank was unable to satisfy all applicants for foreign currency allotments to nonsocialist countries," Skaloudova says, "the allotment now is US$ 17-20 per person and day, the maximum being $400 for the entire stay." She adds: Last year's regulations on forint sales still apply, which means that one person can buy forints only twice a year, for a trip longer than 3 days, and the maximum amount for the entire stay must not exceed 1,900 forints outside the high season, and 2,550 in the high season.]

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ON SECURITY POLICY ENDS

AU181322 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 83 p 2

[By correspondent "(SP)"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr -- The 2-day ideological conference of party and service functionaries of the Interior Ministries of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, which was held on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the National Security Corps, was concluded this Friday in Prague. The participants in the conference have been dealing with the realization of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state.

The deliberations in professional [odborne] sections confirmed the objective need to systemically and purposefully strengthen the international nature of security work in the everyday practice of the National Security Corps and the troops of the Ministry of Interior.

The conference was concluded by the statement delivered Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, who stressed the basic tasks in implementing the experience of security corps of the Soviet Union and other socialist states for creating and realizing the security policy.

-- During the course of the conference its participants dispatched a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee, in which they assured, among other things, that they will continue to perfect their preparedness to protect and defend the CSSR and the entire socialist community.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ENVOY'S DEPARTURE -- Jacques Gaultier de la Ferriere, French ambassador to the CSSR, has ended his tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia for good. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

WARSAW MAYOR'S DEPARTURE -- A delegation of the city of Warsaw, led by its Mayor Mieczyslaw Devicki, ended its official 4-day visit to Prague and left for home on 8 April. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- An agreement on cooperation in overhauling spare parts for agricultural machinery for the 1983-84 period was signed in Prague on 8 April by CSSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Jan Sabik and by Valter Zinovkin, deputy minister, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. CSSR Minister of Agriculture Josef Nagr received Zinovkin the same day. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

RECEPTION HELD FOR MARX CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

LD162005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a reception on Saturday evening in honor of the participants at the international scientific Karl Marx conference in the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic. The festive evening began with the GDR national anthem.

Attending the reception with the friends, comrades-in-arms, and guests from all corners of the globe were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde; chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; chairman of the CDU Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Dr Manfred Gerlach; chairman of the National Democratic Party Prof. Heinrich Homann; president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, Prof. Lothar Kolditz, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee.

During the reception well-known soloists and ensembles of the GDR staged a cultural program.

Honecker Proposes Toast

LD162013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following is the text of the toast proposed by Erich Honecker at the reception for the participants in the Karl Marx conference.

Dear comrades, dear friends, honored guests:

Allow me, following the conclusion of the Karl Marx conference, to welcome you warmly once again at this festive reception. It was a great honor for the SED to be host to such a significant international meeting whose participatns from all continents united in the determined avowal to do everything possible to secure world peace. The fate of mankind depends on this. It is the most important precondition for the social progress to which Karl Marx dedicated his undying work.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee once again I thank you warmly for the intensive creative work which you have achieved during the past days. May the perceptions and experiences which have been abundantly described at our conference, and may the exchange of thoughts on the most urgent problems of the present, bear rich fruit.

Many words of acknowledgement have been addressed to our party and the GDR at the conference. We regard them, above all, as a responsibility. I assure you that we will continue to work untiringly in the spirit of Marx, Engels, and Lenin to further successfully create the developed socialist society in the land of Karl Marx's birth and to strengthen the cause of peace. In doing this, anti-imperialist solidarity and support for those fighting for the national and social liberation of the peoples will always remain close to our hearts.

I ask you, comrades and friends, to join me in raising your glasses and drink to:

-- the struggle for peace and social progress;

-- the undying strength of the ideas with which Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin illuminated for mankind the path to a better future and which are more and more becoming reality;

-- proletarian internationalism;

-- anti-imperialist solidarity;

-- your health, comrades.

Romanov's Toast

LD162029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following is the text of the toast proposed by Grigoriy Romanov [member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo] at the reception for the participants at the Karl Marx Conference:

Dear Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades, friends:

The international scientific conference in honor of Karl Marx, leader of the international working class and one of the greatest thinkers in the history of mankind, has come to an end. During the past 6 days current problems of socialist construction, the revolutionary world process, and the development of Marxist theory have been discussed. The participation at this conference of delegations from numerous communist and workers' parties, of revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties of all continents testifies to the huge influence of Marxist ideas in the present-day world.

The conference has convincingly demonstrated that the teachings of Marx, which were further developed by V.I. Lenin and confirmed by the experiences of Red October and the socialist world system, have a deeply creative, truly international, revolutionary-transforming character. The entire course of history clearly demonstrates the validity of the Marxist-Leninist conclusion concerning the objective necessity of replacing the capitalist order with the socialist order.

A comprehensive exchange of opinion took place at the conference, which aroused great international interest. Not all opinions coincided. One thought, however, was clearly expressed: Karl Marx's ideas live and are at work; they have helped and are helping to realize and undersatnd the main trends of international development and the complicated and contradictory problems of the present day and are an irreplaceable weapon in the struggle for a change of the world, for social progress.

What is of great significance for the destiny of mankind is, in particular, in our century of nuclear energy, the question of the kind of forms this struggle will develop in the form of a catastrophic armed conflict, at which the most militant leaders of the capitalist world are basically aiming, or in the form of a peaceful contest between states with different social systems. Socialism favours only this, the latter, way.

The peculiar feature of the present situation lies in the fact that the forces aspiring to peace are incomparably more numerous than the forces which are fuelling war hysteria and which are announcing "crusades" against socialism. And there is no more important task today than to unite and activate all forces which oppose war. Today's conference represents an important step in this, the only correct direction.

Comrades, friends, allow me to express to the SED Central Committee the highest appreciation for excellent organization of the conference. In particular, I would like to thank personally Comrade Erich Honecker who gave the conference a good and creative start with his speech. During our stay on the hospitable territory of the socialist German state we were able to see with our own eyes the kind of successes a person can reach who are equipped with the knowledge of the historical laws discovered by Marx and who are loyal to the living principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Allow me to propose the following toast:

To the eternally living communist teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

To the progress of the GDR.

For peace and social progress.

MITTAG PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG 17-19 APRIL

Welcomed at Bonn Airport

LD172128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag and his entourage were welcomed late on Sunday afternoon at Cologne/Bonn Airport by the state secretary in the FRG Economics Ministry, Dr Dieter von Wuerzen.

Visits Hannover Fair

LD171050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Hannover, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR state council, arrived in Hannover on Sunday morning to visit the 1983 Hannover fair. He was invited by the FRG federal economics minister, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, and the chairman of the supervisory board of the Hannover Deutsche Messe-Und Ausstellungs-AG and Lower Saxony Minister of Economics and Transport Birgit Breuel.

Guenter Mittag is accompanied by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers. The GDR representatives were welcomed at Hannover-Langenhagen airport by Minister Birgit Breuel and other public figures.

On his arrival Guenter Mittag stressed in a press statement that the visit to the 1983 Hannover fair in the FRG is linked with the GDR's stated intention of further developing trade between the two German states and other countries in the interests of mutual benefit and the equality of both states in a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Press Statement on Trade

LD171415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Hannover, 17 Apr (ADN) -- On his arrival at the 1983 Hannover fair, Guenter Mittag, membert of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, made the following press statement on Sunday:

Our visit to the '83 Hannover fair in the FRG is linked with our declared intention of further developing trade between the GDR and FRG, as well as with other countries, in the interests of mutual benefit and the equality of the two countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. To this end, we accepted the invitation of Federal Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff and Minister Breuel, chairman of the supervisory board of the German Fair and Exhibition Company in Hannover.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said in a statement at this year's Leipzig spring fair, which aroused considerable public attention, that economic relations between the GDR and FRG have been greatly improved by a considerable turnover and that reciprocal efforts will help to ensure that they continue to expand in the future. We proceed from the belief that trade is a good basis for relations between our two states in the interests of securing peace.

In 1952 trade relations between the GDR and FRG, again with an overall turnover of 14.1 billion and a rate of increase of 13 percent over last year, achieved a result which earned international regard. On the basis of these results there exists, according to a variety of statements, a notable interest among leading FRG economic circles to develop these trade relations further. The GDR's attitude in this respect is constructive.

We are guided by the premise that every further advance in trade relations must be based on strict observance of the principle of concession and reciprocal concession. Every partner should be able, in a balanced manner, to gain advantages and to benefit from the development of these trade relations. The GDR has always acted in accordance with this principle and will continue to do so in the future. Trade has proved itself to be an important foundation for continuity in relations between the two German states on the basis of the basic treaty. The GDR is prepared to further develop its relations with the FRG in accordance with the principles of equality, sovereignty, and mutual benefit and to adhere to and give substance to the agreements in the basic treaty.

In the development of relations with the FRG, the GDR has always been guided by the all-determining principle of securing peace and preventing a nuclear inferno.

The GDR is a cosignatory of the important Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact this past January. This calls for a mutual, contractually agreed renunciation of force between states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Such an agreement would be of real historic importance. The proposal is worthy of examination in the interests of mankind and of a response in a positive manner.

This also applies to the Swedish proposal to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in central Eruope. The GDR supports this initiative and, as is known, declared its readiness to make its territory available for such a zone.

The GDR wholeheartedly supports the proposals by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to reduce the nuclear weapon arsenal in central Europe on the basis of equality and equal security. The way proposed by the Soviet Union would lead to a genuine zero solution, to a real elimination of all nuclear weapons present in Europe, and would help to lift from mankind the worry about the outbreak of nuclear war.

Trade can flourish only in peace. In our talks we will refer to this inseparable connection. The GDR will continue to do everything possible to intensify its efforts in the struggle for peace and detente.

Meets With SPD's Vogel

LD080934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0907 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, began political talks this morning with Parliamentary Group chairmen of the Federal Republic's Bundestag. His first discussion was with Hans-Joachen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group. State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, were also present.

Talks With Bundestag Leaders

LD181419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR State Council, held political talks in Bonn on Monday morning with FRG Bundestag party chairmen. His interlocutors were Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Parliamentary Group; Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group; and Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group. Present at the talks were Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG. A meeting with the FRG minister of economics, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, is planned for this afternoon.

Cited on Bonn Talks

LD182105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, had detailed discussions with the FRG's Federal Minister for Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn today. During the talk, the fact that trade between the two German states has increased considerably in the last decade was praised. Opportunities and conditions for further developing mutual economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit were discussed. State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, also took part in the meeting.

In response to questions by journalists on the Bonn talks, Guenter Mittag said there was an open and businesslike exchange of views, with, of course, differences of opinion. The talk had made clear that relations could be developed.

Asked about the international situation and its influence on relations between the two German states, Guenter Mittag emphasized:

"I believe it is our responsibility to do everything to develop international relations in such a way that they serve the cause of peace and also the mutual benefit between the GDR and the FRG." A further question dealt with the key word of the partnership in peace. Guenter Mittag said this key work "has been current with us for some time, because we are for partnership in peace and security and will do everything for this."

In the evening Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff gave a reception for Guenter Mittag. The officials accompanying him, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, also took part. Present were Minister of State in the Chancellor's Office Dr Philipp Jenninger; State Secretary in the Economics Ministry Dr Dieter von Wuerzen; and many industrialists and businessmen. Among them were Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT); Dr Rolf Krackow, chairman of the Arbed Saarstahl Company; Dr Heinz Duerr, chairman of the AEG/Telefunken executive board; Hans-Gerd Neglein, member of the Siemens AG executive board; Heinrich Weiss, chairman of the Schloemann Siemag AG executive board; and Hans Dedi, chairman of the Schickedanz Holding KG executive board.

In a toast Guenter Mittag said: "The talks I have had with you, Mr Lambsdorff, and with other figures in the FRG's political life and economy, were in many areas a political dialogue which we are prepared to continue in future. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, clearly said at the Leipzig spring fair this year that the GDR is prepared to make a constructive contribution to the development of relations between the two German states. We take for granted that relations between the two German states are conducted according to the basic treaty. That is in the interests of peace and thus also in the interests of people in the two states. There is nothing more important for us than to use all our power to prevent a nuclear inferno and in order to do this -- which would be best of all -- to totally abolish existing nuclear weapons arsenals in Europe. We campaign 'to create peace with ever fewer weapons'. Both German states can make a great contribution to this," Guenter Mittag said. He went on: "As regards peaceful economic cooperation between the GDR and FRG, which is aimed at mutual advantage, there are quite a few opportunities available for developing it. This also applies to the more than 6,000 medium-sized firms, which have a 50 percent share in the annual foreign trade turnover between the GDR and the FRG. In my view, these results in mutual economic relations allow us to see the future development of bilateral trade in a positive light also."

Comments on Border Death

LD182112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR State Council, replied to an enquiry about whether the death at the Drewitz border crossing point had come up in his talks. He said this question was discussed in all frankness and was depicted by the GDR side as it really is -- that is, that the death was due to a heart attack. Guenter Mittag told FRG journalists: 'I ask you to present these facts to the public, so that no speculations can arise in this matter."

Refused Audience With Kohl

For FRG reportage on the activities in the FRG of Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member, including Chancellor Kohl's refusal to meet him following the death of an FRG truckdriver at a border crossing point, as well as his meetings with Economy Minister Lambsdorff and leading CDU/CSU, FDP, and SPD politicians, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 19 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Departs FRG for Home

LD191120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Following 2 days of talks in Bonn and Hannover and a visit to the '83 Hannover fair, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR State Council, returned to Berlin today. He was seen off this morning from Cologne-Bonn Airport by Federal Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff. Ambassador Ewald Moldt head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, was also present.

Guenter Mittag, who was accompanied by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Minister of Economics Lambsdorff and other politicians, as well as with representatives of FRG industry. Just before his departure, Guenter Mittag told press representatives that the talks had been constructive and businesslike. It had been an opportunity to explain the GDR's standpoint on questions of securing peace, on shaping relations between the two German states in accordance with the basic treaty, and on developing trade.

REPORTAGE ON BORDER DEATH OF TRANSIT PASSENGER

Customs Office Report Cited

LD182138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- FRG Government spokesman Stolze told the press today that statements given to the Federal Government by the GDR on the death of transit passenger Rudolf Burkert were inadequate. The GDR customs authorities have said in turn that there had been a regrettable example of interested parties distorting the GDR's public statement in order to strain relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The papers of the GDR customs office at Drewitz state that on 10 April 1983, at about 1330, transit passengers Rudolf Burkert and Helmut Wulf, both residing at Asendorf/Lower Saxony, had to be taken in for questioning by the customs authorities in accordance with the transit agreement, after it had been observed that at a meeting in the highway gas station at Boerde they handed over objects to a person in an impermissible way. As a result of the customs examination it was found that Burkert, in the presence of Wulf and misusing the GDR's customs and currency regulations, handed over goods to GDR citizen Manfred Baensch. They included, among other things, three pairs of seat belts, one pair of stereo loudspeakers and parts, and a ladies' watch. The customs authorities estimate the total value at 3,000 marks.

During the questioning by two members of the customs authorities -- as is customary in the GDR -- which, proceeded in a proper manner, Rudolf Burkert fell suddenly from his seat at about 1440 and hit the left side of his head on the edge of a radiator. A doctor from the area hospital of Potsdam, who was informed immediately, was only able to pronounce Rudolf Burkert dead. The death certificate and protocol on the medical post-mortem establish death by natural causes and acute heart failure.

On 10 April 1983 at about 2000, the permanent FRG mission to the GDR was informed about the case by the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department of Consular Affairs. On 13 April 1983, at 0830, the corpse was handed over to the Helmstedt border crossing point in accordance with existing contractual regulations.

Official Rejects FRG Protest

LD182022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The acting head of the FRG Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Werner Baumgaertel, today rejected a representation by the head of the FRG mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, in connection with the death of FRG citizen Rudolf Burkert, who died at the GDR border crossing point of Drewitz on 10 April as a result of acute heart failure.

Werner Baumgaertel strongly protested the slanderous statements spread in this connection. The relevant FRG authorities were informed in the usual manner by the responsible GDR authorities about the reasons and circumstances of the death of the above-named FRG citizen.

GDR STRONGLY PROTESTS FRG 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

LD191539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Ambassador Moldt has today filed a strong protest at the Federal Chancellor's Office on behalf of the GDR Government against the incredible campaign of slander which has been unleashed by interested circles in the FRG against the GDR in connection with the death of FRG citizen Rudolf Burkert. He demanded an immediate half to these evil machinations.

The GDR representative categorically stressed that the FRG public is being incited against the GDR by these methods, even though the FRG authorities were supplied immediately and in the proper manner with all the necessary information by the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It appears that the citizen's regrettable death is being used unscrupulously as an excuse for casting suspicion in an inadmissible manner on the relevant GDR authorities of causing the death by force. Certain FRG newspapers do not even shrink fr m the preposterous statement that FRG citizen Burkert was strangled to death in the GDR.

In a thoughtless manner official FRG bodies are using the campaign of slander unleashed with their toleration as an opportunity to break off or place a strain on, current talks between the two German states. They do not shrink from seizing on or even surpassing the infamous vocabulary of the cold war vis-a-vis the GDR and its representatives. It is self-evident, Ambassador Moldt said in conclusion, that the responsibility for all possible consequences arising from the present campaign of defamation must be fully accepted by its instigators.

Campaign Straining Relations

LD191104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Both the content and extent of the report that FRG Government spokesman Stolze gave yesterday concerning the telephone call between Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker are incorrect. The report is presumably intended to back up the slander campaign with which FRG mass media are dramatizing Burkert's death in order to justify the deterioration in relations between the GDR and FRG that has been caused by the Federal Republic.

Herr Stolze knows very well that the GDR informed the Federal Government about this regrettable death in a timely and proper way. It was unequivocally pointed out during the reported telephone conversation that Herr Rudolf Burkert, according to the documents on hand in the GDR, suffered a heart attack. Despite this, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, informed Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in reply to the latter's query, that the GDR would of course do everything possible to clear things up. He said that this very regrettable affair, for which no blame could be attached to the behavior of GDR organizations, should not be used to strain relations between the two German states.

A DPA report on the alleged arrest of a member of G. Mittag's entourage during his visit to the FRG shows who is interested in such a strain. It is stated that an arrest warrant for the 30-year-old man was issued by the Berlin Higher Regional Court on strong suspicion of intelligence activity for an Eastern intelligence service. The man was handed over to the West Berlin justice authorities. G. Mittag protested the arrest when he was in Bonn. It only remains to say that the whole affair is a complete fabrication.

The new slander campaign is apparently intended to pave the way for a binding coalition agreement in Bonn on "future policy on Germany." Although the protocol of an internal CDU/CSU agreement exists, according to today's DIE WELT, the document has not yet been coordinated with the coalition partner's line. The opposition hoped that the chancellor could be separated from his party on this issue and -- here they are counting on Strauss -- be brought to a policy of "unbinding continuity."

KRENZ RECEIVES DELEGATION OF PRC YOUTH PAPER

LD182011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation from CHINA YOUTH NEWS led by its director and chief editor, She Shiguang, currently in the GDR at the invitation of the PRC ambassador to the GDR, on Monday met with First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz for an informative talk. Egon Krenz told the guests about GDR policy, which is aimed at peace and the good of the people. At the same time he stressed the multifarious activities of young people in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" for the strengthening of socialism. The young people of the GDR see it as their main task to use all their strength to contribute to dispelling the danger of a nuclear war. They regard the struggle for peace and social progress as the best tribute to Karl Marx. She Shiguang expressed satisfaction about the study program, which helped him get to know something of the life of young people in the GDR.

During its stay in the GDR the Chinese delegation spent time in Berlin and in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. It acquainted itself with the achievements of socialism and studied the experiences of the socialist newspapers for the young. She Shiguang stressed that since his visit to the GDR in 1956 the people in the home of Karl Marx have had impressive successes in the construction of socialism.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 12-13 APR

Communique Issued

LD131827 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 13 Apr 83

["Communique on the HSWP Central Committee session" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- On April 12-13 the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee held an augmented session. In addition to Central Committee members also present were the members of the Central Scrutiny Committee, heads of the departments of the Central Committee, first secretaries of the county party committees and cities with the rank of a county, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers, the leaders of national authorities, the president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the leaders of the central press organs.

The participants of the session discussed and approved the report of the Political Committee on the work done since the 12th congress in 1980 and the future responsibilities of the party. The report was submitted by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee. The Central Committee noted that by evaluating their own activity and submitting recommendations the party committee of Budapest, the cities and cities with county rank had made valuable contributions to the preparation of the agenda.

The Central Committee expressed its gratitude to organizations that were asked to give a preliminary assessment of the draft resolution for their valuable comments, such as the Central Scrutiny Committee of the HSWP, the Central Committee of KISZ, the Hungarian young communists' union, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the National Council of Cooperatives.

25 contributions were made and an additional 12 submitted in writing. After a wide-ranging debate the Central Committee accepted a resolution unanimously. The resolution will be made public in full.

Report on Party Resolution

ID151935 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] The resolution debated at the MSZMP Central Committee session has been published. It deals with the work done since the 12th congress and with the party's tasks.

The resolution begins by recalling that the 12th MSZMP Congress held in March 1980 set the next tasks in the building of socialism. It defined as the main task of our domestic policy the strengthening of the socialist social conditions and national unity and development of socialist democracy, and as the main task of our economic policy to increase the balance of the people's economy through the development of qualitative factors and through improving the international competitiveness of production and to maintain the achieved standard of living. The congress set our foreign policy the task of contributing to the consolidation of the achievements of detente and to the defense of peace.

The Central Committee comprehensively reviewed the work done in the last 3 years and concludes that our people's agreement with the tasks defined at the 12th congress has been expressed in every walk of life in the everyday fulfillment of commitments and in improving achievements. As a result of the collaboration and mutual trust of the party and the people we have progressed in the main direction defined at the congress. Our social system is stable. The balance of the people's economy has improved. On the whole we have maintained our people's living standards. Our international political, economic and cultural relations have broadened. Together with our allies we have contributed to the maintenance of peace. The political line of the party has been proven by practice.

In the coming years the most important task remains to concentrate on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th 5-Year Plan using all efforts. With the better work and greater efforts we must aim to achieve the main political, economic, and cultural tasks set out at the congress. The leading force of our society, namely the party, the united actions of communists and the collaboration of the party and the people play a definitive role in our progress.

The Central Committee considers it important that we should constantly analyze our work critically and self-critically and should ascertain the weak points in direction and implementations. Our party organs, if necessary, should modify their earlier resolutions according to requirements.

In its resolution the Central Committee does not aim at embracing totality; it turns on tasks of key importance whose solution is the main precondition of the tasks set by the congress.

The Central Committee resolution analyzes the international situation and deals with our foreign policy. During the 3 years since the 12th congress the international atmosphere has become more tense. The extremist circles of imperialism and NATO are endeavoring to upset the existing military balance and to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Consequently there has been an increase in the arms race which puts great burdens on the world's peoples and increases the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

In addition to the former hotbeds of tension new ones have appeared. The cold war and political and economic measures directed against individual socialist countries have caused serious damage to the cause of detente. They have slowed down the development of international economic, trade, and financial relations, and the ideological battle between the world systems has become more acute.

In the current international situation it is our basic task to act for our people's security, the resolution says. In coordination with our allies, making use of every opportunity, we must conduct active international activity and thus promote the strengthening of the forces of peace and social progress and the favorable modification of the external conditions of building socialism. To this we can contribute first of all through the successful completion of domestic socialist building work.

The Central Committee considers it particularly topical and important that the Warsaw Treaty member-states should take a coordinated stand for the defense of peace. It believes that equal and mutual security can be attained and can be consolidated at a lower level of armaments. Europe's peace and security are particularly important to our people and are also a decisive factor of the evolution of the international situation. It is our important national interest that there should be no deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe and that our continent should rid itself of every kind of nuclear weapon.

The Hungarian People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact Organization, supports in its foreign policy the most significant initiatives of the Political Consultative Committee's January session in Prague which also take into consideration other countries' legitimate security interests.

It is the Central Committee's sincere conviction that despite the prevailing more acute international tension the main dangers threatening humanity can be averted and world war can be avoided. The most important factor of the maintenance of peace will continue to be the strength of the socialist world and the strategic balance of power that has developed between the countries of the two world systems. On the basis of proletarian internationalism we are further strengthening our friendship and cooperation with the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, CEMA and the socialist countries.

Hungarian foreign policy must continue to serve our national interests, the strengthening of the alliance of the socialist countries, and the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism.

The Central Committee resolution goes on to refer to our country's domestic political situation and states that the domestic political situation is balanced, people's power and and socialist national unity are firm, the party's leading role prevails, and socialist democracy is expanding.

The increase of international tension and the unfavorable effect of the capitalist world's economic crisis and the complicated tasks of moving to the intensive stage of domestic economic development are placing Hungarian society before a great trial of strength. Our people highly value our achievements, are working at the achievement of our socialist aims and cherish their attained results.

In our society a crucial and growing role belongs to those who understand and know that with better work and greater efforts the more difficult tasks can also be solved. The changing situation places in sharper profile the weak points of our work: slow reaction, the lack of necessary flexibility in central direction, complacency, formalism at work, and in general a lenient attitude to slackness in civic discipline and work discipline in the face of violations of social ownership.

Undesirable phenomena such as material advantage-seeking, parasitism, and corruption have become more pronounced. These evoke greater repulsion in our public opinion than before. It is a social requirement that we should take steps with greater resolution and more consistently against phenomena offensive to socialist public morality.

It is an indispensable condition of our progress that everybody should fulfill his accepted tasks. Civic discipline and a sense of duty must be increased everywhere. Special attention must be paid to the strengthening of the personal responsibility of leaders. In face of manifestations of indiscipline, moral laxness, and acts of lawlessness which have become more frequent in recent years, there is a need for a more organized consolidation of society, for an improvement of preventive work, and in proven cases also for a more determined legal prosecution.

We continue our policy of alliance which holds together our society's working classes and strata. The unchanged features of the alliance are the building of socialism, the defense of peace, and our people's prosperity. The irreplaceable condition of the alliance's strengthening and its continuous renewal is that the party should give suitable answers to new questions of social development.

The resolution also mentions that the party and government pay great attention to youth issues and are striving to reserve them even in the current conditions. Our society must assist young people in overcoming the difficulties of starting a career and setting up their own independent home. Greater reliance must be placed on the innovating initiatives of the young and their critical observations must be given due weight. Conditions must be created to enable them to take a responsible part in the shaping of our policy, in nation-building, and in leadership.

We must work with particular care to win over the new generations, the great masses of youth, to the ideals of socialism.

Next the document states that despite our efforts we have not attained adequate results in the development of socialist democracy. We must move toward solutions which help bring about broader and more active participation of the workers in decision making, in implementation and control, and in the improvement of work efficiency. There is need for the further development of our election system and for an increase in the role of organs of people's representation. We must build more courageously upon the activities of the social and mass organizations and they must be given broader opportunities for independent action, for the expression of interests represented by them and for the harmonization of various interests. Greater publicity must be given to arguments and opinions expressed at debates.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 12th congress, the perfection of the functioning of social direction and the political system must be speeded up, as must work for the development of the system of institutions.

Along with a more precise delimitation of responsibilities with a better coordination of state and social organs' activities, the modernization of administration, and simplification of official procedures, we must also increase the effectiveness of direction, thereby also reducing bureaucracy.

Following this the resolution analyzes the situation in economic construction. As a result of significant efforts on the part of the working people and the party, state and social organs, the people's economy has developed in the last years according to the guidelines defined at the 12th congress. The main tasks of economic policy have been basically fulfilled. At the same time the adverse effects of the economic crisis of the capitalist world also affect our country. We could not adapt quickly enough to the changed circumstances, partly for objective reasons, partly because of the inadequacies of central direction and enterprise management. Some of our earlier assumptions and certain decisions based on these have not been proven by practice or have become obsolete. As a result of all this our foreign debts have grown more than economic expediency would allow.

The Central Committee resolution goes on to describe as a great result the fact that the internal balance of the national economy has been preserved and the country's international solvency maintained. The process of indebtedness has slowed down, and last year it stopped altogether. We have ensured the satisfaction of the national economy's raw material and energy needs. The harmony of demand and supply of labor force has improved. The budget deficit has been reduced. As the efficiency of production improved at an insufficient rate, the improvement of the national economy's balance was possible mainly through holding back investments and reducing the population's consumption, which in the long term is not a path that can be followed.

In connection with the party's economic policy, the Central Committee concludes that the main aim is to strengthen the socialist traits of our development on the basis of the social property of the means of production, the efficient use of means of production, and a better satisfaction of the needs of the country and the population. In the coming years, following the economic guideline approved at the 12th congress, the balanced development of national economy must be ensured. Intensive economic activity must be more formally developed and the conditions of a faster economic growth must be created. Our immediate tasks include consolidation of the foreign trade balance and protection of the standard of living attained.

Formerly we reckoned that we would begin reducing our debts from 1985. Foreign economic conditions have forced us to do this earlier than calculated. For this reason, in the present situation the maintenance of solvency and the attainment of a considerable active balance in turnover are the most important tasks. This will also make possible the preservation of the standard of living.

The solution of our economic problems and the successful continuation of socialist building work will mainly be decided in production. The key question of our progress is the speeding up of technical development, the increase of work efficiency, the improvement of quality and standard of work, and through all this the increase of the profitability and competitiveness of production.

Speaking about our foreign economic relations, the resolution points out: Our political and economic interests equally demand that we should better utilize the possibilities of mutual advantages materializing within the framework of CEMA. We shall continue to broaden our economic contacts with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage. Our aim is the balanced development of exports and imports. We must increase the participation of the developing countries in our foreign trade turnover.

In the entire period of building socialism, the party's directive and the state's organizing role are basic in the formulation of economic policy and in the development of the national economy. The party is assisting the consistent implementation of economic policy, above all with principled and political means. The methods of direction by the party must be adapted to social and economic changes. The state's role in the creation and harmonization of national economic institutional conditions ensuring the planned development of the national economy and in the carrying out of proprietorial supervision must be ensured.

The Central Committee considers it necessary to perfect and further develop the method of economic direction. By preserving the well-proven basic principles and taking into account practical experiences of 15 years, the economic mechanism must be developed in such a way as to serve simultaneously the more successful solution of tasks flowing from intensive economic activity and the changes of world economy.

The method of economic direction will also in the future develop within the framework of socialist planned economy. The national economic plan is based on the linking of product and money conditions and the observation of the active role of the market and makes possible independent, responsible decisions by enterprises. It assists the evolution of capacity for initiative and enterpreneurial spirit.

The application of flexible methods must be encouraged in management. By ensuring the prime and decisive role of the state and cooperative enterprises we shall continue to support small artisans and small traders in the satisfaction of the population's needs, as well as small enterprises and working communities opening up secondary efforts in productive activity.

Next the resolution deals with living standards and social policy. In the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the population's real per capita income increased by 3 percent and consumption by almost 4 percent. In 1983, owing to less favorable economic conditions, real income is slightly falling. In all, we have succeeded so far in maintaining the population's living standards in accordance with the congress resolution. The living standards of families are evolving with differentiations. There was an improvement of income levels for families where there was increased income or where a new wage-earner began work recently. In most families income and consumption levels remained unchanged. They fell in families where income from wages did not keep up with the increase of consumer prices. In families with children, real per capita income has slightly decreased.

Even under the more difficult conditions the supply of goods was balanced. The maintenance of the balance of purchasing power and goods supplies last year made inevitable a greater rise of the consumer price level than originally planned. The level of services has not improved satisfactorily.

The living conditions of a considerable part of the population have improved. The implementation of the home construction program has continued. In the past 2 years 153,000 apartments were built and more than 2,000 new hospital beds, 5,100 creche places and 1,300 social home places were provided. There was an improvement in conditions for out-patients and the network of day homes for old people was further extended.

The security of conditions for the maintenance of living standards and the improvement of living conditions remains further to the forefront of our efforts. We must strive to ensure that the population's real income, after this year's halt, should rise firmly in the remaining years of the plan period. It is an unchanged objective that workers' earnings should everywhere better accord with the amount, quality, conditions, and results of work done.

Public thinking must be made to accept greater income differences in proportion to the work done. Also, incomes should not be derived from a disproportionally low performance. It must be ensured that the outflow of income is in proportion to the supply of goods.

We intend to attain our economic political aims as before with the maintenance of full employment. Efficacious employment must be ensured with the improvement of work organization and the regrouping of dispensable labor. Applying the experience of the 5-day working week, preparations must be made in industry for a change to the 40-hour working week. Confidence must be further strengthened with social policy. In the coming years a review must be made of the institutional system of social policy. Special attention must be paid to families with children, young people starting families, and old people receiving low pensions and living under difficult conditions. With the joint efforts of the state, the economic organizations and the population, and under their responsibility, the supply of apartments must be improved by rational and organized activity and improvements must be made to the quality of the living environment.

It is important to us that the material conditions of general school education should be improved, the health services developed, and the standard of care improved.

In the future, greater social joint efforts will be needed for the development of the population infrastructure. In addition to the material sources of the state and management organs, a greater role should be given in the development of settlements to the population's self-help and voluntary service.

The increase of the economic independence of local councils and the broadening of contributions promotes the population's increasing participation in local decisions.

The development of the demographic situation must be treated as a national and social political question of great importance. In order to increase the number of births, improvements must be made in the material, social, and health conditions of the upbringing of children.

Concerning ideology and education, by acknowledging the results attained, the Central Committee states that the party's ideological activity, agitation and propaganda work could not adapt quickly and flexibly enough to more difficult and complicated conditions. There were more frequent pessimistic statements reflecting a loss of perspective. The conflicts of social experiences have livened up debates connected with the direction, path, and concrete solutions of our progress, especially among certain intellectual circles. These debates have been originating from constructive intentions for the elimination of obvious weaknesses and mistakes, but in certain cases there appeared in them a lack of understanding of our social situation and tasks, and a one-sided distorted presentation of our society's real problems. Conservatism, attachment to what is known, and mistrust of new solutions can be observed. Occasionally concepts which were irresponsible, confused and did not take account of the country's real situation, or were oppositional, opposing and even hostile views gained in force. Recently, nationalist views have been rekindled and reactivated in certain strata of our society. These are feeding largely on the inherited bourgeois nationalism against which the Hungarian communists have always fought consistently.

Our party and government most decisively condemn every manifestation of bourgeois nationalism because these even today can cause serious damage to our people. The prosperity of our nation, the interests of our homeland and people, the just and lasting solution of the complicated nationality question in East Europe can be ensured only through the development of socialist society. For this reason we pit our socialist patriotism and our internationalism against bourgeois nationalism. In our policy, of course, our national self-esteem is amalgamated with the respect for other peoples, the service of our national interests with the fostering of friendship and solidarity among peoples.

In the center of ideological and cultural work of direction, of agitation and propaganda we must place the true revelation of reality, the strengthening of the party's ideological influence, its broadening, the convincing representation of our policy, the strengthening of the faith in the historic mission of socialism, and the spreading of the ideas of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

The solution of our social tasks necessitates the strengthening of the party's ideological activity. We must resolutely and systematically expound our views on the most important questions concerning society, our economic situation, and the most important questions of our long-term aims. The comprehensive theoretical compilation of the experiences of the historic path we have traveled since our liberation must be done and we must see to the propagation of the lessons. In the spreading of the party's policy and in the strengthening of socialist public thinking a special responsibility is borne by the press, radio, and television, these most effective means of day-to-day political information and of influence on public opinion.

Mass information must be improved, with special attention given to ideologically well-founded work and the raising of professional and political standards. The responsibility of editorial offices and institutions for the content of their activities must be increased.

In art, the party's ideological guiding role must be strengthened and support must be given to the creation of works of realistic spirit serving social progress. Relations between the world of art and society must be improved. In accordance with our ideas on art policy -- strengthening the independence of creative workshops -- essential changes must be obtained in increasing their responsibilities. The role of Marxist criticism must be increased. The Central Committee deems it necessary that scientific research should focus its attention on the tasks facing the country and should help satisfy social needs.

The Central Committee resolution states that the MSZMP directs and organizes socialist building in the spirit of the congressional resolutions, that it fulfills its leading role, and that its unity and relations with the masses are good. Party life has developed and the Leninist norms assert themselves. The party organizations have carried out successful work in implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress. The party has also gathered strength organizationally. Its membership is 852,000, which is almost 40,000 more than at the time of the congress. The party-building work continues to be weak among youth and in certain strata of the intelligentsia. The basic condition for the party's successful work is the strengthening of the party's spiritual, organizational and action unity. Communists must fight uncompromisingly for the party's policy; they should initiate answers to new questions in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The communists' readiness for debate has to be strengthened and the informing of party organizations, which is indispensable, has to be improved. All helpful criticism and creative thought have to be taken into account, but nonrealistic ideas and mistaken views must be argued against.

The atmosphere in basic organizations and communist educational work plays a great role in party life. It is essential that communists should be characterized by firmness and modest, disciplined behavior. Basic organizations, the communities of communists, must take a stand more resolutely against nonparty-mindedness and the egotism of a minority of the party membership whose behavior violates our moral norms. The requirement to observe socialist moral norms must be set for everybody, irrespective of rank. In the process of forming and implementing the party's policy, party organizations and members must constantly involve nonparty masses in joint thinking. This is their outstanding task. Capable people, more young ones among them, must be put into leading positions: people who are devoted to the cause of the people; who are highly trained in their speciality; who work with initiative and vigor; whose ability to manage is good; who understand, represent, and carry out the party's policy and live and work according to the norms of socialist morality.

On the party's international activity the resolution points out that our party in recent years also aimed to contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers' parties and international action capacity of the movement. It has paid particular attention to developing traditionally good relations with the CPSU. Our party will continue to work towards increasing the influence of the international communist and workers' movement and the joint action of the parties for the solution of the most important problems and the preservation of world peace in particular. Whenever the party takes part in debates on controversial issues it always recognizes the importance of the unity of the movement and the need to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, as well as the prerequisites of proletarian internationalism and the justification and necessity for a creative search for new ways. While engaging in a comradely debate, the party strives to maintain contacts and even strengthen them on the basis of mutual solidarity with parties that may hold differing views on certain issues.

The Central Committee resolution states in conclusion that the lessons learned from work during the past 3 years conclusively prove that with the consistent implementation of the congress resolutions we can create a firmer basis for the attainment of our long-term aims.

Building upon our party's policy, our people's cohesion, and the capacity for renewal of the socialist system, we are solving the complicated tasks facing us, we are fulfilling the resolutions of the 12th congress, and we are stepping further ahead on the path of building socialism.

RUMORS ABOUT KADAR RESIGNATION CONTINUE

AU181411 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16-17 Apr 83 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Vienna/Budapest -- The brief visit of a Soviet delegation which ended on Friday has further confused the already unnerved party cadres. The visit, which is obviously connected with the MSZMP Central Committee session, was fixed at short notice.

The official news agency MTI merely reported that the delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Nikolay Ryzhkov at a meeting with Kadar discussed "question of further developing Hungarian-Soviet economic relations." The fact that, contrary to expectations, it was not Premier Gyorgy Lazar but Jozsef Marjai, one of the deputy premiers, who attended this talk gave a fresh impetus to speculations about the resignation of the government chief. The question of a successor to Kadar, however, seems to have been shelved for the next few months.

On Friday, too, there were numerous rumors in Budapest concerning the events of the Central Committee session. The disconcertedness was increased by the fact that a first communique on the session did not say a word about the contents of the decision but merely announced its forthcoming publication. An aspect of interest only to statisticians: During the 2-day debates 25 of the 127 members took the floor and another 12 submitted their views in writing.

HUNGARY, PRC SIGN TOURISM AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

LD180846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] A Hungarian-Chinese agreement on tourism has been signed in Beijing. Under the terms of the agreement, this year some 320 Hungarian tourists in 10 groups will visit the PRC. This basic agreement will be complemented annually in Beijing or Budapest. This year Hungarian tourists are visiting China for the first time in 20 years.

JOZSEF MARJAI LEAVES BUDAPEST FOR PARIS 17 APRIL

LD171944 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai Sunday left Budapest for Paris to attend the Hungarian economic days in France.

WALESA RELEASED AFTER 9-HOUR DETENTION

NC182118 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- Banned Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa was freed tonight after being detained for nine hours at police headquarters in Olsztyn, 200 kms (125 miles) north of here, a source at his home in Gdansk said.

Mr Walesa said the police had also released the three other people who had been detained with him today when the white Mercedes car they were all riding in en route from Gdansk to Warsaw was stopped by police about 100 kms (60 miles) from Gdansk. The three were Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain of the Gdansk shipyard workers, Mr Walesa's volunteer driver Mieczyslaw Mietek Wachowski, and Warsaw actor Josef Duryasz.

Mr Walesa told AFP that the police at Olsztyn had again questioned him about his recent secret meetings with leaders of Solidarity who went underground 16 months ago when the government cracked down on the union and declared martial law. The meetings, according to Mr Walesa's announcement last week, took place on April 9, 10 and 11 after he shook off police who constantly shadow him.

He said that the police today also asked him about what he had intended to do in Warsaw where he had been headed with his three companions.

"I did not answer any question," Mr Walesa said. He told AFP he had been going to Warsaw to pay homage to those who died in the uprising by Jews in the Warsaw ghetto against the Nazis 40 years ago.

He said the police had stopped him from doing so, adding: "but you can be certain that I will do it."

Reports for Questioning 19 April

NC191039 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 19 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa reported to the central Gdansk police station today for further questioning following a nine-hour interrogation by police in Olsztyn yesterday, a source at his home said. Today's questioning was to center once again on a secret meeting he held recently with fugitive leaders of Solidarity. Mr Walesa has been subject to repeated questioning following his announcement last week that he had met the previous weekend with the underground leaders.

PAP Comments on U.S. Statements

LD181757 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 April -- The U.S. State Department appears to be inexhausted in showing its concern for what is taking place in Poland. For example, it was quick in issuing a statement loudly and self-righteously asserting that the recent questioning of Walesa's explanation by the Citizen's Militia in Gdansk was "proof of persecution."

What is disturbing in this statement is not only the nonchalance of American authorities with which they are treating the order and legal norms of other countries but also the fact that only certain countries are the object of such assiduous American concern.

Questionings are not unknown in the United States. On the contrary, every citizen, a suspect or witness whose explanations may prove helpful, not necessarily in a criminal but also in a fiscal matter, is called in by the appropriate authorities and subject to thorough questioning. What is more, no one abroad is intervening on their behalf knowing that the persons concerned are complying with the legal norms binding in their country.

Perhaps this is where we have gone wrong? Perhaps we should interfere in such questionings in the United States and, firmly and vigorously [word indistinct] statements and protests. This might bring it home to whom it may concern that their enunciations, too, will have no effect.

OPPOSITION HOLDS SEPARATE WARSAW GHETTO CEREMONY

LD182024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] The ceremonies to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the heroic uprising by the inhabitants of the Warsaw ghetto are continuing in the capital. The rich program of events includes meetings and sessions to mark the occasion, religious and lay ceremonies, and the laying of flowers and wreaths at points hallowed by the Jewish blood that ran there. However, a note of dissonance has crept into the solemn atmosphere. Yesterday afternoon a group of persons organized a separate ceremony with the aim of politicizing the mourning ceremonies. That group assembled on Stawka Street, on the notorious Umschlagplatz, in order to then march past the monument to the heroes of the ghetto. There were flowers, wreaths and votive candles, but the main thing was that there were speeches in which homage to the fallen and murdered provided a pretext for launching messages hostile to the authorities. That was what the organizers of the rival ceremonies were aiming at, particularly since many people from various countries in the world had come to Warsaw: so one had to show the world once again that there is political opposition in Poland.

AFP Report on Ceremony

NC182034 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- From 100 to 200 people participated in an independent ceremony today in front of a Jewish cemetery to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. The demonstrators gathered on a narrow sidewalk to lay a wreath with a white-and-red banner which carried the inscription: "To our comrades in arms the soldiers of the AK (Polish nationalists with headquarters in London during the Second World War)." The cemetery had closed at 3:00 p.m. (1300 GMT) and the demonstrators were unable to enter it.

Jozef Rybicki, a former member of the now dissolved KOR Social Self-Defense Committee, made a brief speech in which he mentioned the absence at the demonstration of Marek Edelman, the only survivor of the military leadership of the Warsaw uprising and who has been placed under house arrest by the authorities.

Among those present at the demonstration were former Solidarity leaders Bronislaw Geremek, Krzysztof Sliwinski, Jan Jozef Lipski and lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki.

A police car as well as plainclothes detectives were watching the demonstrators.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VISITING JEWISH FIGURES

LD181911 Warsaw PAP in English 1527 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 April -- Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today representatives of world Jewish organizations, now in Poland in connection with the observances of the 40th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto.

REPORTAGE ON POPE'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

Delegation Visits Vatican

LD152211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs headed by Gen Konrad Straszewski has been visiting Rome. The talks held in the Vatican have dealt with issues relating to the preparations for the coming visit to Poland by John Paul II. The delegation has met with the Vatican secretary of state, Archbishop Eduardo Martinez Somalo; the papal nuncio for special missions, Archbishop Luigi Poggi; and Father (Roberto Tutti) who will be dealing with the immediate preparations for the pope's visit to Poland. The head of the delegation was received by the secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini. The delegation held talks with the relevant Vatican services and with the deputy chairman of the Italian Police, General [name indistinct]. The Vatican talks have been held in an atmosphere of mutual interest that the visit to Poland by John Paul II will go well. Jerzy Kuberski, minister plenipotentiary, head of the Permanent Working Group for contacts between the Polish Government and the Holy See, also participated.

Joint Commission Approves Program

LD181803 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Today there was a session of the joint government-episcopate commission. The joint commission carried out an assessment of the implementation of the assumptions concerning the second visit of John Paul II to Poland this June and approved the detailed program for the pope's stay.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS SEND LETTER TO POPE

LD171540 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels -- Leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity movement have sent a letter to the pope in which they say their movement is and remains a spiritual revolution. The clandestine Provisional Coordinating Commission said in the letter: [word indistinct] society awaits your visit, more necessary today than ever before. The letter, signed by the five underground leaders, was sent on March 3 and released on April 12 in Brussels by Solidarity's coordinating office abroad. We are counting on our meeting with you to strengthen our hope, our faith and our love, the ideological foundation of our movement, the letter said. We will join you in prayer for ourselves so that hatred does not fill our hearts. Our movement was, is and will remain a spiritual revolution aimed at creating new values. We will not be pushed aside from this road by the persecution which we experience, the letter said.

LATEST SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS ASSESSED

LD182306 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Adam Bronikowski report]

[Text] The economic results of the first quarter were supplied by the government press bureau. It emerges from the complete data on the socioeconomic results in March and for the first quarter of the year supplied to us that the upward trend continues; but of course we have to bear in mind that we are still in a crisis, and that is why the level of this growth continued to be relatively low. All the indices must be approached with caution, since the most important are the trends and directions of change, and these are rather favorable.

Industrial production was up 11 percent in the first quarter compared to last year; but the first quarter of 1982 was, as we remember, very unfavorable. We began 1982 with the greatest drop in production in post-war history, and the first quarter of 1982 was relatively poor. In order to better assess this 11 percent growth of production in the first quarter of 1983 it is well worth comparing this with the results of the fourth quarter of 1982, which was rather good. On the whole the last quarters tend to be not too bad.

Thus, in the first quarter we had an increase of 2 percent over last year. This confirms our conviction that we are witnessing a steady, if slow, increase in output in all basic areas of our economy. The increase is better in some areas and weaker in others. For instance, good results have been noted in the whiteware and precision industries, and poorer results in the foodstuffs industry.

Employment in industry has dropped by 60,000 workers, or 1.3 percent. Another result of this is an increase in employee productivity and an increase in production. In January and February better utilization of work time has been noted. Needless to say this is a positive trend.

In agriculture the situation in the first quarter was not bad. The state of crops is better than during the corresponding period last year. The free market prices for grain have been dropping, which is advantageous for stock breeding. At the same time, potato prices were high. This, in turn, is not so good for stock breeding. The free market prices for piglets were also on the increase. In March 20 percent fewer sows were sold than a year ago and also fewer than in the fourth quarter of last year.

The milk procurement is high -- 17 percent higher than a year ago. The procurement of eggs is down, but it is interesting that there are enough and that prices do not go up.

In construction throughout the quarter the results were better than a year ago. Some 25,500 dwellings were handed over for use. This is approximately 25 percent more than a year ago. In absolute terms this is still small in view of the vast social demands. We are coming out of the crisis laboriously, with difficulty, step by step.

In foreign trade both exports and imports were up. In the first quarter exports went up by nearly 13 percent and imports by over 24. It is important that the supply imports have increased by 20 percent in real terms. This made possible a higher degree of stabilization and a certain breather for the entire economy.

The average earnings, including compensation, amounted in industry to Z15.173. Compared with the fourth quarter they have dropped. This is a reflection on the high payments in November and December 1982.

TRYBUNA LUDA ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT DIFFICULTIES

AU181316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 83 p 2

[Ewa Fiala article: "The Price of Bread"]

[Text] This year's grain procurement plan envisaged that 5.5 million tons should be purchased from farmers so that there is enough flour for bread. The plan also provided for quantitative and qualitative imports of grain to make up for grain shortages. Unfortunately, up to the end of last March the procurement of grains for consumption amounted to 3,878,000 tons; of sowing grains, 420,000 tons; and of brewer's barley, 140,000 tons. This means that we are short 2 million tons of grains to meet the needs for bread and flour products and to provide grains for farmers to enrich their fodder mixtures.

Let us not discuss grain products other than bread, however, because bread is the most important and most needed grain product. There must be, and there is, no shortage of bread anywhere.

But what is the cost of guaranteeing the availability of bread? We have to buy grains for bread with convertible currencies that have to be diverted from other urgent purposes that keep the economy, including industry and agriculture, going. Diverting convertible currencies from these purposes impoverishes the funds originally allocated to industry, including agriculture, which needs phosphorite ores to produce phosphorite fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and compounds, fodder concentrates, spare parts for farm machines, and rubber for tires and gumboots....

Not so long ago, at a time when various slogans proliferated without any effect, one such slogan proclaimed that instead of paying for overseas grains with dollars, our peasants should be paid well enough (perhaps the "green" currency -- the dollar -- was meant) to produce enough grains themselves. It is a fact that convertible currencies are being diverted to the rural areas in the form of various goods and products needed by agriculture, if not in the form of "green" currency proper. Measured by the enormous needs of farming, these goods and products are a drop in the ocean!

Why am I writing about this? Why am I harping about the convertible currencies spent on farming? I am doing so because it is possible and necessary to make a choice with regard to spending our convertible currency funds.

People have different ideas about grains stocks held by farmers. We are not concerned about what they have in their attics and what in the ricks. We are concerned about the fact that every amount of grains, over and above what livestock needs, is of importance for the state stocks and treasury. We are concerned about the fact that the less we spend on imported grains, the more we can spend for other purposes, including farming.

We have grain reserves. It is enough to go to the market to find out that we have, because every time we go there the free grain prices continue to go down, which is a sure sign that grains are available. Another sure sign is the fact that hog breeding is being reduced, which is reducing the needs of stockbreeding in grains. Still another sure sign is the good grain harvest in 1982, a fact we must not forget.

Despite all these facts our farmers are lagging in selling grains to the state. Why? Without beating about the bush, let us state that the primary reason is that they are waiting for new prices. Various views on this subject continue to circulate in rural areas, including the view that grain procurement prices will go up as of 1 July. It is immaterial whether they will go up because in July grains will be infected and damaged by vermin so that no price hike will be able to make good such losses.

All the arguments in favor of grain sales now, when grains are in good quality and when the country needs them, should boil down to a single argument that it is the peasants' duty, privilege and honor to feed the nation. This is most important. There are also auxiliary arguments: that it is we who are able to determine how to use our convertible currency resources and that we all -- our entire economy and all our people -- are in the same boat. Every component part of this boat is important and necessary and every part must do its job.

How much do we pay for bread? We pay Z16 for a kilogram of bread. But actually bread carries no price. Bread must be there. The only question about it is whether it should be paid for in zlotys or in convertible currencies. It is the farmers who determine which. They have often proved their wisdom, patriotism, and ability to look beyond the confines of their own farms and see more than just their own short-term interests. They should prove this now as well.

LAKOMIEC EXPECTS IMPROVEMENT IN FOOD SUPPLIES

LD150906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec has met with the deputy voivodas to examine the prospects for market supplies in the summer.

The minister said that in the first quarter of this year trade reserves have increased by over Z56 billion. This shows a slow but systematically progressing normalization of the market. It is expected that during the next few months there will be an improvement in food supplies, including meat and fats.

Not so good on the other hand are the prospects for industrial goods supplies, above all light industry products. The meeting strongly criticized the quality of goods delivered to the shops. This criticism also included commerce as, according to data from the state trade inspection, the value of goods put under the counter doubled in March compared with February.

Dealing with the rural market Zygmunt Lakomiec announced the introduction of measures to facilitate the utilization of the surplus cement. The meeting was told that in view of the accumulation of large reserves of sugar the rationing of sweets will be discontinued.

BRIEFS

UNDER SECRETARIES DISMISSED -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has dismissed Jerzy Graczyk and Mieczyslaw Meiszczankowski as undersecretaries of state in the Ministry of Finance. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9/10 Apr 83 p 3 AU]

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH RIBICIC, HOSTS DINNER

Official Talks

AU181950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/4/1983 -- Official talks started on Monday, April 18, at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the CC of the RCP, head of section at the CC of the RCP; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the general secretary of the RCP and president of the Republic; other officials.

For Yugoslavia by Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY; Milos Melovski, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest; other officials.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly hailed Mitja Ribicic's visit to Romania and stressed his satisfaction at having met and conducted talks with the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY on bilateral and international questions of reciprocal interest, of having continued the open, traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which proved a decisive factor of the ever-sustained development of the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. On his behalf, on behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

In his turn, the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY expressed his satisfaction at having exchanged opinions with Nicolae Ceausescu, exchanges that are part of the wide range of the Romanian-Yugoslav top-level contacts and consultations which each time went down as highly significant moments in the evolution of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples. Likewise, Mitja Ribicic conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian party and state leadership warm greetings and most cordial wishes on behalf on the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

The RCP general secretary and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY reiterated their belief that the current summit meeting -- just as the previous ones -- would give an impetus to the productive Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation.

The official talks occasioned a mutual information of the two parties' activity and concerns, an analysis of essential aspects of the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as well as an approach to a wide range of questions of the international life, of the communist and working-class movement.

The RCP general and secretary and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY were highly appreciative of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of close and productive collaboration which have steadily been expanded and strengthened, in harmony with the wish and aspirations of the neighbor and friendly Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. Emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the summit dialogue, initiated by Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, in grounding these relations on lasting bases and continually deepening them.

Stress was also laid on the importance the deepening of the cooperation between the RCP and LCY has for the amplification of the links of friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes -- political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and others. Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic reiterated their determination to develop still more -- in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard -- the collaboration between the RCP and the LCY, for the benefit of both countries, of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

While broadly exchanging opinions on the evolution of the world political life, the two party leaders considered that under the current particularly complex circumstances, the major problems facing mankind should be approached and solved constructively, starting from the necessity of lessening tension, safegurding peace and consolidating detente, from the complete renunciation of the policy of force and threat of force, the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflictual states of affairs and of all interstate differences, the strict observance in the international relations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, each nation's right to develop freely, as it wishes, on the road of economic and social progress.

The talks pointed to the special attention the two countries and parties pay to the building of European security and cooperation and, in that context, to the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid conference, so that it should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, help the integral implementation of the Final Act provisions and ensure the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki. The necessity was also highlighted of intensifying efforts for the halting of the deployment of further medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, for the building of a Europe free of nuclear weapons, as the sole guarantee for genuine security on this continent.

Emphasis was placed on the significance the expansion of friendly and cooperative relations between the Balkan countries, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, understanding and good neighborliness, without nuclear weapons, would have in the process of building European security and cooperation. The importance the holding of a Balkan summit would have in this respect was also underlined.

It was considered by common agreement that the fundamental question of our days was the prevention of war and the ensurance of peace, with emphasis on the fact that everything possible should be done for the cessation of the dangerous arms race, for a passage to concrete, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

It was also shown that the effects of the economic crisis, of the widening gaps between the rich and the poor countries, continued to extend, affecting the living standard of peoples, of the developing states in particular.

The fact was stressed that in like conditions it was necessary to firmly work for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the building of a new internationnal economic order, which should facilitate all nations' progress and provide for world economic and political stability.

During the talks it was assessed that the current international circumstances imperiously required the democratization of the internatinal life, the enhancement of the role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the non-aligned states that can and must make an outstanding contrubution to the settlement of the complex problems confronting present-day mankind, to inducing a new course in the world arena towards detente, collaboration and social progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic reiterated the will of the RCP and of the LCY to expand the cooperation with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democriatic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all the progressive and antiimperialist forces, being fully convinced that the consolidation of their solidarity and unity was a decisively important demand for the triumph of the policy of detente, disarmament, peace and collaboration, for the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress of all peoples.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of full understanding, mutual esteem and regard.

Official Dinner

AU181956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/4/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, gave an official dinner in the evening of April 18 in honor of Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY. The dinner was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, by other members of the party and state leadership of Romania, as well as by the officials accompanying Mitja Ribicic on his visit to Romania. During the dinner, which passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic proposed toasts.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON RYZHKOV DEPARTURE

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 17 April carries on page 5 a list of Romanian officials who were present at the departure from Bucharest of Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, on 16 April, reported by AGERPRES and published in the 18 April East Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 2. SCINTEIA names: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary if the RCP Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

NECULA CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU181854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 18/4/1983 -- On April 18, the Romanian minister of the machine-tools industry, electrical engineering, and electronics, Alexandru Necula, had talks in Moscow with M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument-making, means of automation and control systems, B.V. Balmont, minister of machine tool and instrument making industry, and A.A. Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural industry.

The stage was examined of carrying into effect the understandings covenanted during the meetings between the party and state leaders of Romania and of the Soviet Union as regards the development of collaboration in domains of mutual interest. Measures were set with a view to developing and diversifying those relations in 1983 and in the ensuring years.

AMBASSADOR TO BEIJING PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU181853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 18/4/1983 -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, received on April 18 Angelo Miculescu, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to that country. On that occasion, Ye Jianying, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang were conveyed, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, warm greetings and best wishes of good health, happiness and ever greater successes in their highly responsible activity at head of the Chinese party and state.

Ulanhu thanked for the message, and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed on behalf of the Chinese leaders warm and friendly greetings as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of further successes in his high mission of leading the RCP and Romanian state.

During the talk on the occasion reference was made with satisfaction to the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration, based on mutual esteem and confidence, between the two parties and countries. Both sides expressed the determination to further develop and intensify the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in all fields of activity, in the economy in particular, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

MANESCU MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIAL IN TRIPOLI

AU161839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 16/4/1983 -- Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, personal representative of Romania's president to the international symposium on the political and socio-economic thinking of the leader of the great September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, had an interview with Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Both parties' satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the development of the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries and views were exchanged on problems of joint interest of the Romanian-Libyan relations.

SUNDIC URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

LD181937 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] The situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and everything various quarters say and write about the relations between the two countries do not bode well. One does not know who is responsible because both sides blame each other and, in addition, a measure of realignment is taking place with either China or Vietnam.

True, if the situation along the Chinese-Vietnamese border is considered in the context of Vietnam's military and diplomatic actions in Kampuchea and in the area immediately surrounding that country, one gets the impression that the arguments put forward by the Chinese are more convincing. This by no means signifies that the conflict between the two neighbors can be resolved with the help of guns. Unfortunately, Vietnam has many reasons to feel nervous and, having got bogged down in the war in Kampuchea, it is inclined to translate this nervousness to others and to justify its troubles, both on the military and on the diplomatic plane, in a variety of ways.

Recently, at the height of the latest offensive in Kampuchea, when incidents occurred on the Thai border, the government in Hanoi denounced China, the United States, and Thailand as the main culprits of the present crisis in Southeast Asia. Vietnam obtained Moscow's full support for these accusations, which would appear to have been its objective. It is well known that Vietnam is bothered a great deal by contacts between China and the USSR and it will obviously do all it can to slow down the process of normalization of relations between the two great powers.

On the other hand, Vietnam criticizes all the countries which support the right of the Kampuchean people to decide their own future. Moscow PRAVDA, aligning itself with Vietnam, has done likewise, taking little heed of the fact that Democratic Kampuchea led by Norodom Sihanouk is a UN member. PRAVDA has written very disparagingly about everyone who denounces Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, forgetting that no one is willing to keep silent about it. For instance, PRAVDA says that all who -- and we quote -- continue supporting the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other emigre scum, are also responsible for the present situation in Southeast Asia. We must describe what PRAVDA is saying as being very unsavoury and crude. But let us return to the relations between Vietnam and China.

What is involved here are in fact not only border incidents but a far greater danger, a crisis that could degenerate into a war of broader dimensions with unforeseeable consequences. For this very reason Vietnam should immediately withdraw from Kampuchea while all those who are alongside that country, for whatever reason, should understand that they are doing no good, either to themselves or to Vietnam. At the present time no one needs war, Vietnam least of all; nor do the people of Kampuchea require the Vietnamese to save them from anyone -- from themselves least of all. It is regrettable that the countries which have some influence on Vietnam's behavior are not doing what they can to ensure that Vietnamese soldiers return home. This would have been much better for all concerned instead of aligning themselves with Vietnam, which encourages it to behave as an unsolicited dispenser of justice in Southeast Asia.

FIGURES ANNOUNCED ON FIRST QUARTERS USSR TRADE

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 15 Apr 83 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchange in the first quarter of this year climbed to nearly 1,370 million dollars, it was announced here today, Friday. Yugoslav exports reached the value of 670 million dollars and imports that of nearly 700 million dollars. The total figure was by several points of percentage down on the last year's value, but the physical volume of trade was not reduced. A decrease in terms of value resulted primarily from lower-priced energy raw materials.

COMMUNICATIONS BEING ESTABLISHED WITH KOSOVO

AU181022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 16 Apr 83

["PTT Community -- Announcement" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- Telephone and telex communications with Pristina are expected to be re-established on Monday, April 18, the Yugoslav Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Community announced today (Saturday). Meanwhile, telephone communications with Pristina and the Province of Kosovo are being established through the exchanges for internal and international telephone and telegraph traffic. Telex communications will be out of work until the obstacles are removed, the announcement said.

MILITIAMEN'S KILLER CAUGHT, HEADED FOR ALBANIA

AU181605 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 83 p 10

[Z. Z. report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 16 Apr -- Following a search lasting several days, double murderer Ahmet Pacarizi, from the village of Dragobilje, Orahovac commune, who on 2 April killed the two militiamen Fatmir Osmani and Kadri Rama with an automatic rifle in the Emin Duraku primary school, was apprehended and arrested on 11 April at about 1500 hours between the villages of Rogovo and Grcina in Djakovica commune.

Immediately after committing the murder the murderer escaped, and the security organs concentrated all their activity on the village of Dragobilje and its environs, where it was believed that the criminal was hiding.

Search for Murderer

The search for the murderer established that he was moving on the territory of Orahovac and Kilna communes, and exclusively in a very inaccessible area and that he avoided settlement areas. Workers of the security organs also obtained data with the assistance of citizens who provided information as to where the murderer was moving, in which village, where he was obtaining food.

Following a search that lasted 7 days, it was learned that during the night of 10-11 April between the villages of Velika Krusa and Pirani, Prizren commune, the murderer crossed the Drina River with the intention to escape to Albania. For this reason it was necessary to undertake the corresponding measures to prevent this.

On 11 April, Ahmet Pacarizi left in the direction of the village of Grcina, but when he noticed the security organs he returned. However, he was closely followed and at about 1500 hours he was caught. He was given no opportunity to offer any resistance.

Murderer Was in Albania in 1967

The murderer Ahmet Pacarizi, a trucker, was known to the security service as a very problematic personality because in his early youth he had come into conflict with the law and behaved impudently and isolently. In the past he twice tried to illegally cross the Yugoslav-Albanian border, and in 1967 succeeded. He stayed in Albania from April to September of the same year when he was deported back to Yugoslavia.

The motive for the murder, which is unprecedented in this region, is not yet completely known. It was established that at the beginning of March this year the murdered militiamen took the murderer to the militia station in Maliseva because of a traffic offense. On that occasion, he resisted the security organs and they also used sticks.

Although most people extended great assistance to the security organs in catching the murderer Ahmet Pacarizi, there were also people who helped him. Because of this criminal proceedings have been initiated against another eight persons.

LUKEZIC, KOSOVO'S VLASI ON HOXHA PROPAGANDA

AU161257 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Summary] The federal youth relay baton, symbol of the loyalty of our nations and peoples on Tito's road, arrived in Pristina this evening. The ceremony was witnessed by 25,000 citizens gathered at the stadium, among them the highest provincial and city officials, including Kolj Siroka, Illia Vakic, Bajram Selami, Imer Pulja, Nebi Gasi, Ali Sukrija, Azem Vlasi and many others. Our reports Musa Prenici and Sedat Sabani attended the ceremony and report on it:

The road along which the federal youth relay arrived at the stadium was lined on both sides by thousands of people. Lieutenant General Anton Lukezic delivered a speech on the occasion, stating among other things:

At this solemn moment, when the youth relay baton is in the hands of the youth of Pristina, our thoughts are directed to Tito, the symbol of all that has been won by our peoples in the national liberation war and afterward. The baton is the symbol of the youth of our country to preserve and add to the values of our revolution. Our youth, the working people of all nations and peoples see their future in the further development of socialist self-management relations, the consolidation of the unity of Yugoslavia, and the constant development of equality, brotherhood and unity, the consolidation of the independent and nonaligned position of our country, and the consistent implementation of Tito's strategy to defend the country.

Anton Lukezic devoted part of his speech to the propaganda coming from neighboring Albania. "Ever since the counterrevolutionary events, he stated, Enver Hoxha and those thinking like him have continuously thrown mud at all the values of the national liberation war and of the socialist revolution.

He is counting the Albanians in Yugoslavia and treating them as if they were inhabitants of Albania, inviting them to rise and asking them to declare war on the Serbian people while proclaiming all his opponents to be agents of Yugoslavia. He is openly stressing his territorial claims on our country. He threatens the Yugoslavs and tries to incite hatred between the nations and peoples of Yugoslavia, directly interfering in our internal affairs, inciting nationalist and irredentist elements in Kosovo, attacking our constitutional system, our socialist self-management system, and our nonaligned policy.

"Speaking about this, he said that this anti-Yugoslav policy of the Albanian leadership is primarily contrary to the interests of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia because it does not contribute to rapprochement and good-neighborly relations."

Those present were then addressed by Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial Committee, who began by saying that the youth, the working class and the members of all nationalities living in Kosovo are cordially welcoming the youth relay baton, the symbol of brotherhood and unity and of Comrade Tito's historic work. The citizens of our heroic city, he went on to say, are proud of the graniose results attained in the course of their rapid and all-round development. The rapid growth and development also created and continues to create new problems and contradictions, but the working class, the potential that we created and the assistance of our entire socialist and self-management community, guarantees our dynamic development also in the future.

Speaking about the struggle waged by the organized socialist forces to stabilize the situation, he stated:

In this struggle we enjoy the support of all the progressive forces throughout our socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia. We gained new experience and are being tempered through a complex ideopolitical action. "We learned that we dare not underrate the danger from nationalism and other antisocialist forces. This people and this youth will not relinquish the road which led to the results of our total human, social and national freedom. Self-management opened up new roads and prospects for the full affirmation of the freedom of man and of the working class. The struggle to strengthen and affirm socialist self-management is not an easy one and is not without problems, but is an honest, humane, and in our conditions, the only alternative for real progress."

Azem Vlasi continued by speaking about the propaganda coming from neighboring Albania, stressing:

"In the array of those who have always struck a hostile attitude toward Yugoslavia, the major banner has now been taken up by the leadership of Albania and Enver Hoxha personally. In the propaganda that he is directing from over there, he is not choosy about the means he uses to express hatred against our country, our self-managing socialist system, and against our people. Confronted with severe internal problems and conflicts and compelled to defend his position through reprisals, Enver Hoxha is doing his utmost to direct the attention of public opinion in Albania outside the country's borders."

Azem Vlasi concluded by saying that our people have developed a sound maturity and awareness and no one can manipulate them. They do not wish any tutelage and, like all our nations and peoples, they are masters of their own life and destiny.

KOSOVO MEETINGS DISCUSS ECONOMIC LOSSES

Presidency, LC Provincial Committee

LD151812 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] The Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee examined ways of making good the losses in the province economy at their joint session today. Concluding that these losses are one of the most serious economic problems and that the province has been faced for years with disproportion between the growth of income and distribution of net income, the session warned that the tendencies and pressures to spend what is not produced as the result of work and business can no longer be tolerated. It was stated that last year alone losses amounted to 4.3 billion dinars, and that with the losses carried forward from the previous year they amounted to more than 5 billion dinars. It was also stated that the province has no means of its own to cover the losses, other than securing the greater part of the funds from other sources.

LC Municipal Committee

LD162058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The stabilization of the political and economic situation and removal of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events of 2 years ago have been the basic preoccupation of Communists in Pristina during the past year. In realizing the political platform on Kosovo, the Communists in the capital of the province have carried out their activity in two basic directions: They have continued differentiation and rid their ranks of nationalists and opportunists, and have devoted a great deal of attention to economic trends.

This was stated at today's session of the Pristina LC of Municipal Committee, in which the following participated: Ali Sukrija, member of the LC Central Committee Presidium; Sinan Hasani, President of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; Ilijaz Kurtesi, candidate for the Presidency of the provincial committee; and Lt Col Gen Anton Lukezic.

It was stressed that even though the leading economic collectives in the municipality have lately registered a growth in production, large losses are still the main scourge of Pristina's economy. Last year they reached the sum of 2 billion dinars and were largest mainly in areas where the activity of Communists had failed.

A typical example of this claim is the Ramiz Sadiku construction combine, where work stoppages occurred on three construction sites last week. Speaking in connection with this, Abdulah Bajgora, a worker at the combine, stated at the session that there were Communists at the construction sites where the work stoppages took place who saw what was happening but did nothing. They cannot remain in the party, said Bajgora, who sees that bad management and work organization are the causes of the difficult situation in his collective of 8,000 workers.

Committee Secretary Budisav Vunisic paid particular attention to the removal of irresponsible and incapable people from management positions. The haphazardness of cadres' policies and its privatization must be overcome, he said, also pointing to widespread opportunism, favoritism and various other negative tendencies. He stated that there are quite a few examples of bilingual ability being sought in jobs, which is, among other things, contributing to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

Nebi Gasi, outgoing president of the municipal committee, also energetically called for the removal not only of direct pressures but of the various negative occurrences and inconsistencies in order to put a complete stop to emigration.

It was underlined in the general discussion that in spite of visible results, Pristina Communists are still faced with a lot of work to achieve complete political and economic stabilization of the situation in the municipality.

At today's session, Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and a prominent political worker in the region, was elected as new president of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee. At the same time, the nomination of Ilijaz Kurtesi as new president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee was approved.

DOLANC DISCUSSES MONTENEGRO SECURITY SITUATION

AU181847 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, is on a 1-day visit to Montenego. The security situation was discussed in separate talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the Montenegro LC, and Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Executive Council.

SERBIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MONTENEGRO

LD162117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Titograd, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, led by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serb Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbia LC, today ended its 2-day working visit to Montenegro.

Following yesterday's visits to several big work organizations in the republic they had talks in Titograd today with a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro led by Vseelin Djuranovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, and Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee.

It was stressed in the talks that halting the fall in industrial production is currently one of the most important tasks and that in this sense efforts by all subjective forces must be stepped up so that the situation can improve. Increased production and exports, as the most important tasks of socioeconomic stabilization, implies further promotion and development of the most varied forms of cooperation among associated labor organizations throughout our country. What is particularly important in this context is the complementary nature of the economies of Serbia and Montenegro which has been used to a considerable extent. However, not all opportunities have been used and the need was stressed in this connection to take further initiatives and undertake concrete actions in developing and advancing cooperation and permanent income foundations among organizations of associated labor.

Accordingly, according to the view of the participants in the talks today, special attention must be paid to economic activities such as the generation of electricity, the production and processing of steel and of aluminum and rail and port transport.

The need was also stressed to develop higher and lasting forms of cooperation between the Belgrade railway transport enterprise Beograd and the Titograd rail transport enterprise, and of the port of Bar and of the users of their services, on the basis of mutual economic interests.

PLANINC, JOURNALISTS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD152104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks today with journalists that monitor the work of the council and of federal organs. These informal talks were on the work of the federal government, the economic situation and the significance of the government's communication with the public.

[Second announcer] Recalling the delicate and difficult economic situation in the country, Milka Planinc sounded a particular warning about the danger of creating the illusion that difficulties can be overcome overnight. The path leading to the desired goal is much more difficult and long. It is necessary to establish an equilibrium in material relations and this is neither an easy nor a simple task. The disproportion between that which has become an institution or a right and the created material values is great. Therefore, solutions are most frequently sought in price increases. This explains the veritable flood of demands submitted to the federal community for prices. The majority of these demands are unjustified but there are also products with prices that have been depressed for years.

Many references were also made to social relations. The influence of associated labor concerning materials decisions has been practically curbed. The decisions are mostly made by the centers of power by bypassing the economy; this is one of the main reasons for insufficient pooling of labor and resources. Palliative measures have yielded some results but experience shows that they always boomerang. One cannot merely wait for measures from the Federal Executive Council, disruptions in social relations must also be eliminated because otherwise there will be no success in the implementation of the stabilization policy.

Journalists also wanted to know about the work of the Commission for Stabilization, about possible solutions to halve further large investments and imports of equipment, and about more efficient ways to use the immense potentials, especially existing capacities. They also wanted to know how to get rid of idlers. Regarding investments, courage is also needed and the decisions should be left to associated labor. Of course, wrong decisions could also be made here, but probably less than at present.

In everything that the Federal Executive Council is attempting, particularly in implementing the stabilization program, it is aiming at further developing self-managing relations and perfecting mechanisms in order that work and the results of work become the main criteria of judments made on the market. Only in this way will more favorable economic conditions be created on which associated labor will increasingly be making decisions. This was stressed in the talks that Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had today with journalists who monitor the work of the federal government and federal organs.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MEASURES TO BRIDLE INFLATION

AU171718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 13 Apr 83 p 4

[M. Dapecevic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Apr -- Judging by the beginning of the year, inflation is stepping up and threatens to be greater than last year. This must not happen because it would unfavorably affect economic stabilization and our economic position in the world. This year inflation must be 5 to 6 percent lower than last year.

This was stated by Ante Zmijarevic, president of the Federal Community for Prices, at a session of the Council of the Federal Community for Prices today. The council discussed the first version of the Project for Price Adjustments in 1983, which will also be discussed by the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Economic Chamber, and which will be adopted by the council at the end of the month.

According to Zmijarevic, all the measures of the economic policy must primarily be directed at reducing the operating costs of the economy. The first measure which will reduce these costs is the stabilization of the dinar's value. In the past 14 months, the domestic currency has been devalued by 85 percent, or more than in the 1965-1980 period. Zmijarevic said that the value of the dinar must be realistically fixed and then defended by all means.

The second measure is to reexamine the interest rates because if nothing is done expenditures will increase 65 percent this year. The economy now has no money and 85 percent of its funds come from loans.

As the third measure, it is proposed to change the mechanism of the distribution of income, to discourage an increase in earnings from that part of income earned through price hikes and not through better work. After saying that losses this year could total 200 billion dinars, Zmijarevic proposed that losses should no longer be covered and that economic logic be introduced into operations -- "to cure only what can be cured." Otherwise, we may only be working to cover losses. Zmijarevic also said that it is intolerable for prices to increase from a single decision to increase turnover tax in April by over 2 percent, which may result in the highest monthly inflation rate in the past 10 years.

At the meeting it was noted that the decision to freeze prices has had a poor effect because prices have increased 17 percent since last August when the decision was adopted. At the meeting it was said that the market should take part as soon as possible in fixing the prices, and that the responsibility for prices should also be partially transferred to the republics, provinces, chambers, and associated labor.

The document on adjusting prices envisages that this should be achieved gradually and selectively. However, certain members of the council said that the document envisages only an increase and not a fall in prices, and this is contrary to the Resolution on Socioeconomic Development for this year. Judging by some statements made at the meeting, it is proposed that prices should be adjusted from 11.4 to 28 percent.